

Report of the Denver Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 2, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 40.

WEEKLY



JAMES U. HARRIS,
President of the Colorado Bee-Keepers' Association.



A STANDARD-BRED QUEEN-BEE FREE

To Our Regular Paid-in-Advance
Subscribers.

We have arranged with several of the best queen-breeders to supply us with **The Very Best Untested Italian Queens** that they can possibly rear—well worth \$1.00 each. We want every one of our present regular subscribers to have at least one of these Queens. And we propose to make it easy for you to get one or more of them.

In the first place, you must be a regular subscriber to the American Bee Journal, and your own subscription **must be paid in advance**. If it is not already paid up, you can send in the necessary amount to make it so when you order one of these fine Queens.

A Queen Free for Sending One New Subscriber

Send us \$1.00 and the name and address of one **NEW** reader for the American Bee Journal, and we will mail you one of the Queens free as a premium.

Now, go out among your bee-keeping neighbors and friends and invite them to subscribe for the old American Bee Journal. If you want some to show as samples, we will mail you, for the asking, as many copies of the American Bee Journal as you can use.

Should there be no other bee-keepers near you, and you desire one of these fine Queens any way, send us \$1.50 and we will credit your subscription for one year and also mail you a Queen. Of course, it is understood that the amount sent will pay your subscription at least one year in advance of the present time. So, if your subscription is in arrears, be sure to send enough more than the \$1.50 to pay all that is past due.

As the supply of these splendid Queens is limited, we prefer to use all of them as premiums for getting new subscribers. But if any one wishes to purchase them aside from the Bee Journal subscription, the prices are as follows: One Queen, 75c.; 3 Queens, \$2.10; 6 Queens for \$4.00.

We expect to be able to fill orders by return mail, or almost as promptly as that, so there will be no great delay at any rate.

Now for the new subscribers that you will send us—and then the Queens that we will send you! Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie St., CHICAGO, ILL.

If too late for this season, we can book your orders for Queens to be mailed in May, 1903.

If too late for this season, we can book your orders for Queens to be mailed in May, 1903.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 2, 1902.

No. 40.

* Editorial Comments. *

The Producer's Name on Comb Honey.—An experience that we had recently suggests the wisdom of referring again to this subject, which was quite thoroughly discussed in the Chicago-Northwestern convention last December.

We received a nice lot of white comb honey a few weeks ago. It came in excellent condition, because the producer who shipped it followed our instructions as to packing. But when we opened it, we found that not only on every case, but on every section as well, he had rubber-stamped his name and address. Of course we had to spend the time necessary to scrape off all the marks. Had we wanted the producer's name and address on the honey we would have requested him to put it on.

It is not a safe rule to put your name and address on comb honey unless you are retailing it yourself. Then it would be all right. Or, if the dealer buying your honey wanted it on.

We have worked up a demand for "York's Honey," and not Smith's, or Miller's, or Nelson's honey.

It would simply be foolish for us to create a demand for Nelson's honey one year, and then the next year he would likely have no crop. Where would we be then? Again, Nelson couldn't produce the tenth part of what we would need to supply our trade. Then, where would we be again?

The best way when wholesaling honey is to omit the name and address from every case and every section.

Packing Comb Honey for Shipping.—Now is the time to repeat the directions for packing comb honey for safe shipment. There are always a number of new readers who need to learn how to do it properly, and then a good many not so new need to be reminded occasionally lest they become careless.

We prefer to pack say about a dozen 12-pound cases, or eight 24-pound cases, in a large crate, first putting about four inches of straw in it. This will act as a cushion, and prevent breaking down of the combs from jarring or jolting.

The glass fronts of the cases should show through the crate so that freight-handlers can easily see what it is, and handle accordingly.

Then, there should be two long strips nailed near the top of the sides of the crate (one on each side), and extending out six or eight inches, forming handles by which to carry it.

Another good thing is to tack on top a large card having on it in plain letters: "COMB HONEY. HANDLE WITH CARE."

When so prepared, comb honey should go almost anywhere by freight in good condition.

Shaken Swarms, or brushed swarms, are much talked about nowadays. It is really little more than anticipating the action of the bees by making them swarm a little in advance, and at the same time making a more thorough job of it by leaving with the swarm a larger proportion of the bees. A caution as to one point may not be out of place. Some say to brush off all the bees, setting the beeless combs on a stand by themselves, and trust to the young bees hatching out to take care of the brood. While this may work all right when days and nights are continuously warm, with a continuous flow of honey, it would most surely result in disaster in some cases. A chilly night with no bees on the combs would be sure death for thousands of larvae, and a let-up in the honey-flow would be the signal for an attack from robbers. In any case, there would be no bees present at first to feed the larvae, and it is likely a good many of the older unsealed larvae would starve before the hatching bees would be sufficiently mature to feed them.

Shall Extracted Honey Be Strained or Skimmed?—

A discussion of the question in the Ontario convention showed that while some preferred straining and some skimming, the weight of sentiment seemed to be in favor of both. After the most careful straining there will still be a lack of clearness caused by small particles of comb and pollen and bubbles of air. After standing a week these can be skimmed from the surface. Objection was made that allowing the honey to stand for a week would result in a loss of aroma, but it was thought the gain would be greater than the loss.

Denver Convention Notes.—

With us, the Denver convention began about two weeks before we got aboard the train at the Chicago & North-Western station at 6:30 p.m., Monday evening, Sept. 1, and ended several days after arriving at our office again on Sept. 12. It was necessary to put in a good deal of rush work in order to get the business and office affairs in shape to be left for ten days. This was no easy matter, as it was necessary to prepare copy for over two numbers of the Bee Journal in advance, and also explain many matters so that the clerks could keep things going during our absence.

Well, by careful planning and hard work, when the train was ready to start, we had completed all arrangements, and with Mrs. York got aboard for Denver. There were also in the same Pullman coach, Dr. C. C. Miller and Miss Emma Wilson; Editor E. R. Root and Huber Root; C. H. W. Weber and Mr. Klocks; W. L. Coggsall; and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Angus, the last two being from Canada; Mr. Angus having been employed to report the convention for the American Bee Journal.

We all started off feeling well, and in good time. But the first four named of our party were destined to be separated from the rest of the company. At Omaha, the next morning, we four had to get round-trip tickets from there to Denver. We expected to find the tickets all ready for us

at the railroad office, having written ahead to the agent. But through some misunderstanding, the tickets were not there, and, as it took so long to make them out, and there being other travelers as well who also wanted tickets, our train simply pulled out of the station, and left us in Omaha! Think of it! Our baggage was all in the car on the way to Denver, and we four strangers "left" in a strange town until 4:25 p.m., when the next Denver train would leave. There we all were—Dr. Miller, Miss Wilson, and "Ye Editor" and "frau."

We walked around the town until nearly noon, when we had breakfast and dinner all in one. It was a good, big one, we may assure you. In the afternoon we went out to Hanscom Park, which is a beautiful spot indeed.

When the 4:25 train came rolling in, you may be sure we all were waiting for it. And we weren't bothered with any baggage, either—all the extra baggage we had was two combs that the "girls" bought in Omaha! But we didn't worry any about our baggage that was on its way to Denver ahead of us, for we knew that those two Root "boys" would care for it all right. And they did. When we reached Denver, which was about noon of Sept. 3, we found they had taken it all up to the hotel, where it was awaiting its owners. Easy way to travel, wasn't it? Nothing like having your baggage looked after well, and lugged around to just where it is wanted!

Of course, we all were twitted quite a little during the convention over being left in Omaha, but we simply replied that we preferred to travel leisurely and see the country as we went along. And we did. Besides, as our long journey of nearly 1100 miles was thus broken in two near the middle, when we did arrive in Denver we all felt rested and ready for the convention.

Next week we will go on with these notes. It may take almost as long to write them out as it did for us to get to Denver. But we got there, and had a good time, too. Dr. Miller said it was the best and greatest trip of his life. Of course, as he is only a little over 70 years old, he "don't know" much more about trips than he does about bees!

Contributed Articles.

American and British Styles of Frames.

BY F. W. L. SLADEN.

Though American bee-keepers may not have much to learn from British methods, which are often more or less the result of the peculiar climate of the British Island than anything else, it will at least be of interest to study points about bee-culture in comparison with one another, and the two plans of which involve differences of principle. In this connection there is perhaps no important article used in bee-keeping in the two countries which differs so much in principle as the brood-frame. As regards shape and size of frame the British seem to agree with their American brethren in preferring a somewhat shallow frame, one that is considerably longer than it is deep. The same variety of opinion is expressed in England as in America on this much-discussed question, but in a decidedly less-pronounced manner, most bee-keepers being satisfied that the size and shape decided upon and adopted by the British Bee-Keepers' Association is the best. This is a small frame, 14 inches long and 8½ inches deep, and there has always been a party of bee-keepers who would like to make it deeper, although in the light of recent tendency in America it would seem that if it can be improved on it would be by lengthening it rather than deepening it.

A very remarkable thing about the British Standard frame is the great length of the top-bar in comparison to that of the frame itself. The former is 17 inches long. The

top-bar therefore projects 1½ inches at either end, while the latter is only 14 inches long. Shorter top-bars have been tried but they have been abandoned by almost universal consent in favor of the long ones. The only way such a long top-bar can be accommodated in the hive is by having the walls of the brood-chamber, on which the ends of the

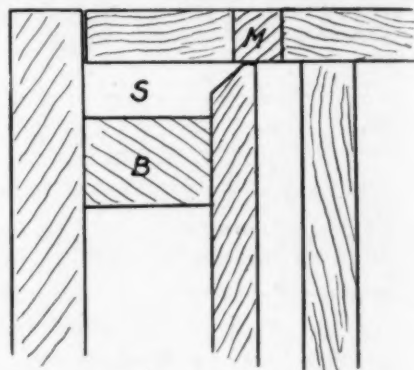


Fig. 1.—Vertical section through the top of the brood-chamber wall in the British hive, showing part of the frame fitted with metal end resting upon it.

top-bars rest, of double thickness, with a space between them, closed by means of blocks. (See Fig. 1). The chief reason why the long top-bars are preferred in England is, apparently, ease of manipulation, and certainly this is a great advantage.

It will be seen on reference to the figure that the upper surface of the top-bar is flush or level with the top edge of the outer walls of the brood-chamber. There is no bee-space above the frames as is the case in most American hives. (I do not say that this is an advantage in itself, but it brings other advantages.) The frames are spaced the correct distance from one another by means of a folded tin metal-end (M) which slips on to the top-bar from the end. It is difficult to convey a clear idea of the English bee-keepers' metal-end in a few words, but it is sufficient for the present purpose to say that it projects about ¼ inch on either side of the top-bar, and touches the metal-end on the next bar over the whole surface of "M" shown in the figure. These metal-ends in fact, being in contact with one another, form an impassable barrier to the bees, so that they are unable to enter the space "S," and thus they cannot mess with propolis the ends of the top-bars, which are in this space. This is an advantage, for the top-bar can be made to fit close between the outside walls of the brood-chamber without fear of propolization, thus end-spacing is secured without driving staples into the end-bars.

But the greatest advantage that results from this large bee-excluded space is ease of manipulation of the frames.

On referring to the figure it will be seen that the block "B" is fixed a little distance below the end of the top-bar;

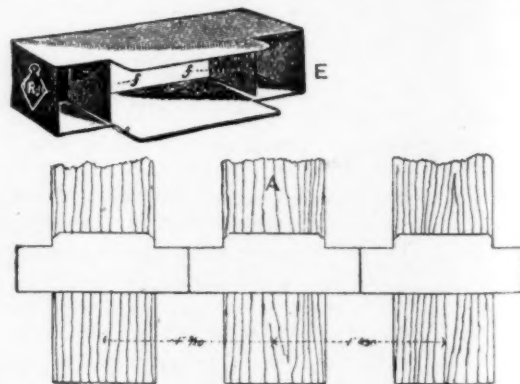


Fig. 2.—The "W. B. Carr" Metal Frame-End.

this leaves a thumb-and-finger space (S) which is most useful, as affording the finger such leverage that it is never necessary to use a tool for separating or lifting the frames. The regular thick top-bar Langstroth frame is, I believe, supposed to be handled somewhere in the top-bar between the uprights; but those operators that I have seen at work

with them generally handle them at or about the uprights. In whatever way they are handled (and especially if it be the latter way), a certain amount of propolis or bee-glue is bound to get on the fingers in time, and this is a distinct annoyance. With the British frames there are neither bees nor propolis on the part where the frames are to be handled, and if two hands are used this part is the very best part for readily getting a good grip of the frame, especially with the room that is given for it. I have handled both the regular up-to-date Langstroth, and the British Standard frames, in my apiary, and I must say I can work more quickly and easily with the latter.

The projecting ends of the top-bars in the British Standard frame are also very handy if one wishes to carry one or two frames a short distance. Two of them can be carried by the projecting lugs top to top between the thumb and fore-finger of one hand, and the smoker being carried in the other hand. It is astonishing how quickly work can be done. Of course, I am more used to handling British frames than American frames, and it may be that if I were as accustomed to handling the latter as I am the former I might not find them so inconvenient.

There seems to be a movement on foot in favor of double-walled hives in America. In such hives the opportunity might be taken to give a longer top-bar a trial. It is difficult to see how the top-bar can be lengthened in the regular dovetailed hive now in use without bringing on serious troubles. Even in such a hive there would still be the drawback—perhaps of little real moment—of the possibility of propolis and bees getting into the part where the frame is to be handled, and the only way to get over this would be to use quilts, and no bee-space, over the frames, as the British do. This might be all right for some queen-breeders, but it would not do for honey-producers and the bulk of bee-keepers.



Wintering Bees—Some Experiences.

Read at the last Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Convention

BY J. B. DEXTER.

About 50 years ago, while living in Picataquis Co., Maine, I had my first attack of "bee-fever." With lots of pains and some danger I obtained 20 colonies of bees. I had them in nice, little box-hives on a raised platform. I thought at that time that they were very beautiful and interesting. They were large, with bright black and yellow stripes around the bodies.

Well, they worked and multiplied until fall, but then they were attacked with—not spring dwindling—but "fall" dwindling, and I did not winter one. They were bumble-bees, and I was 9 years old.

The next fall a lady gave me a colony of honey-bees, but by the following spring they were all dead. Since that time I have kept bees a good many years, and my thoughts have often been turned to the welfare of my bees in winter. I will now mention a few of the many ways I have known bees to winter.

While I lived in Maine, as far as I knew, bees were always wintered on the summer stands. I have known the snow to drift six feet deep over the hives, and in the spring, when a crust formed on top, we would count the holes that the heat from the hives melted through the snow. I never knew a colony to die and leave honey in the hives those years.

From 1870 to 1882 I kept bees in Floyd Co., Iowa. My bees did well in the summer, but I lost more or less each winter, owing, as I thought, to a very damp cellar and to the large amount of honey-dew in the fall. One fall, when I considered them in bad shape, I let one-third of the bees stay on the summer stands, and another third I put into the cellar. For the other third I opened a long, deep trench in a large bin of oats and put the colonies in there and covered them deep with the oats. When spring came I found all the bees in the cellar dead, and also all on the summer stands. I supposed that all would be dead in the oats, and so did not open them until the first of May. Then, to my surprise, I found the hives full to overflowing with bees, and all the frames that were emptied of honey were full of brood. I never had bees do as well as those bees did that summer, and I noticed that the oats was cut up under the hives, as though mice had nested there.

One lady wintered one colony with the hive inclosed in a tight box under the kitchen table, and another wintered a colony behind the doors of a room used as a sleeping-room.

I know a man who keeps a small apiary in his chamber, and finds that not more bees die from 15 colonies than I could hold in my hands.

For the last ten years I have lived in Todd Co., Minn. My bees have wintered (1898 excepted) without loss, in a cellar kept at a temperature of about 33 degrees, Fahr. Mr. M. Osborn, of Wadena County, has wintered bees directly under his stationary engine, which was running most of the winter.

To sum it all up, bees with plenty of stores of light, sealed honey, will come through a long winter under circumstances that would prove fatal to bees with dark, poor honey.

The Denver Convention.

Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Denver, Colo., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

The first session began Wednesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, with J. U. Harris, president of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, in the chair, and, after the invocation by the Rev. R. H. Rhodes, and the rendering of a musical selection by the Æolian Quartet of the College of Music, Denver, Gov. James B. Orman was introduced to the convention in the following words:

Mr. Harris—Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure this evening to have one speak to the National convention the words of welcome who has done more as a Governor of this State in the interests of bee-keepers than any Governor it has ever had since its in-

auguration as a State. I have pleasure in introducing to you our chief executive, the Hon. J. B. Orman.

Address of Welcome by Gov. Orman.

Mr. President, and delegates to the National and State Bee-Keepers' Convention:

On behalf of all the people of the great State of Colorado, I wish to extend to you a most hearty welcome. I consider the bee-industry one of the greatest and noblest in the United States to-day. In traveling over the State of Colorado, and other States which I have been in during the past 10 or 15 years, and, more particularly, the past 4 or 5 years, I have noticed bee-culture on nearly all of the farms

and ranches. Take it north of Denver, up and in and about Boulder, Greeley, and along the Platte River, you can hardly find a ranch or a farm but has more or less bees. Take it along the Arkansas River, in and about Rocky Ford, and all the way from Pueblo to the State line, and almost every farm or ranch has its bee-hives. This is something that is very noticeable in traveling over the State.

Take it on the western slope, at Grand Junction and Montrose, and a number of other places along the Grand River, and along the Gunnison and other rivers and streams where there are a number of ranches, and you will find bees on almost every ranch and farm. Gentlemen, as I have already stated, the industry is one of the largest that we have at the present time, and it is becoming larger yearly; it is something that is becoming very noticeable, much more so than it was some years ago; and these conventions and gatherings tend to help along and increase the industry. The people of this State are taking more or less interest yearly; their meetings here are advertised well all over the State, and not only in this State, but all over the United States. The newspapers are advertising it, the people are reading about it; they know it is

something for all to become interested in and know about.

I hope while you are in the city of Denver, if there is anything that I can possibly do for you, you will not hesitate to call on me at my office, and I shall be glad to extend any courtesies or do anything for you I may be able to. I thank you. (Applause.)

Mr. Harris—I again have the extreme pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Malone, president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, one who is always on the alert to do everything for every one who is interested in the State of Colorado, its people or its interests. President Malone.

Address of Mr. Malone.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure to me to be with you to-night, although rather suddenly called upon. I, as president of the Chamber of Commerce, the largest and oldest commercial body in the State, extend to you who come from other States, a hearty welcome to our State. To you who come to Denver from our State, let me also extend a hearty welcome, and at our Chamber of Commerce—were it not that our home has been burned—we would be glad to receive you and extend to you any courtesy or favor that we might be able to grant, or that you might be able to ask.

On Saturday we are going to take the Letter Carriers' Convention to the Globe Smelter; a train has been chartered by the Chamber of Commerce, and I see no reason why it should not be a pleasure to you, as it certainly would be to us, to have you join us on that occasion at 1:30 p.m., when we leave the Union Depot.

In regard to bees, I must confess I am ignorant upon the subject. I have had brought to my mind to-night, by the song that was sung about sitting upon the bee, the only incident where I have any remembrance of having had experience with bees. In my childhood days I was venturesome, and they told me that honey was good; that there was a lot of it under the sidewalk that the bumble-bees had placed there. I went after it, and I remember the business-end of the bee; I had both eyes blackened, and everybody believed I had been in a fight, and, in fact, I had been, and I got the worst of it. From that time I have never robbed a beehive, but one has suffered, as my friend Krueger, here, knows.

At the Letter Carriers' Convention the other night I had occasion to say that it was our duty, as well as pleasure, to gather information throughout this State, and to extend that information not only to our own citizens, but throughout the United States and Europe; and in England at one time our Chamber of Commerce had an office in London, and our literature was distributed there. At that time the letter carriers were discussing the question as to whether Uncle Sam would raise their wages from \$1000 (which is the salary he pays) to \$1200. I told them it made me think of the story of the preacher who had been for many years in a small country town. He came one Sunday night and said to his parishioners: "It is with regret and sorrow that I must to-night make an announcement to you," and tears

began to flow as his voice trembled. He said, "I have received a call to a neighboring town, and I must leave."

The old deacon in the rear arose and said:

"Parson, how much are they going to pay you over in the new town?"

"\$1200."

"And we pay you \$1000?"

"Yes."

"Parson, that's not a call; that's a raise!" (Laughter.)

I then said to the letter carriers, if you are struggling with Uncle Sam—the most liberal government upon the face of the earth—to get a raise, and you don't get satisfaction in your Eastern and Western districts, come to Colorado and join our agricultural industry, our manufacturing industry, our mining and our grazing industry. I left out the bees, and I will tell you why. I then saw by statistics that I had, that a man had put in six acres of potatoes which had earned him a net profit of \$900, and from which, at a better time, he could raise from \$1000 to \$1200 worth. Again, the Hon. Governor sent to the Chamber of Commerce statistics showing farmers in his district were earning year by year from \$3000 to \$9000 a year on their farms from 40 to 160 acres of land. Since I came into this room to-night I have learned that there is in your midst one who has a great number of bee-hives, and who has netted from one colony in a year \$22.50. I know that that party worked at the business.

I see no reason why the bee-industry should not be better advertised than it is. If you will give to us at the Chamber of Commerce statistics so that we can get them out for you in pamphlet form; or, if you will give them to me this week, I will see that they get in the letter carriers' journal of the United States, which will go into the home of every letter carrier in the United States; 105,000 men will distribute that throughout the broad lines of the United States.

A few years ago I was in business in this city, and I remember with pleasure when a friend whom I see in the rear came to me and asked why I didn't buy the honey that I was shipping in Colorado, and I said, "They haven't any to give us; they couldn't sell me the quantity I want." He said, "Will you let me sell you some?" I bought from him, and I think there was never a year thereafter that I didn't buy all of his surplus. I shipped from the State of Colorado over three cars to firms in which I was interested, from here to Chicago. At one time I shipped three cars of honey, and at another time I had bought for them out in Idaho as high as ten cars of honey, because I couldn't get it in Colorado.

Ladies and gentlemen—because I feel the ladies can do this as well as the gentlemen—if you will put your shoulder to the wheel, and take the trouble to give us some statistics, we can show you that it is possible to do great things for the bee-industry in Colorado. Let us assist you, and I am sure that Colorado will never have to go to Idaho again to buy ten cars of honey to ship to the East.

And, as I have said before, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the city of Denver, stand ready to offer to you not only the glad hand while you are here now, but for-

ever after, at any time that they can be of service to you and to your industry, as well as all other industries not only of Denver but of Colorado. Call on us, and you will not only favor yourselves but you will favor us. It is to our credit to assist you, and we want to assist ourselves as well as you.

I thank you for your attention.

Address by President Harris.

Mr. President and Members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association:

I feel proud on behalf of the State Bee-Keepers' Association of Colorado to greet you here to-night. We have in this State a large honey industry, which, by the probable statistics next year, will amount to nearly \$800,000. Within the next two years I think we will be shipping out of the State of Colorado something like 200,000 pounds of honey. The industry in the past, perhaps, has not been recognized as it should have been, for the simple reason that it has not been known how large the industry has grown. You come from the East, you strike the borders of our State, you strike the cattle on a thousand hills, and away on the barren peaks from one side of our State to the other you find there are mines from which millions of dollars have come; and yet the mining proposition is in its infancy. We have a State here that is yet a baby, only 22 years old. Making comparison of it with any other State in the Union, with its unbounded resources, and I will say to you it is simply remarkable. You take the agricultural sections of the State, you take Greeley to the north on the potato proposition, and hundreds of cars each year go away, and bring back to the farmers much money. Take it on the west and southwest, in the rocky country, and there we have the Rocky Ford cantaloupe that is known the world over, hundreds of cars going East each year to the markets.

Take our coal industry in this State; we have coal enough in the various counties to supply the world for years. Take the city of Denver, grand in itself, and in its welcome, the people from the outside all know of it as the great convention city. You then go from the city of Denver to the city of Pueblo, where we have a monster rising up. Then go into the sections on the western slope, where you get the great fruit interests. From that section, taking Montrose, Delta and Grand Junction, there will be over 600 carloads of fruit this year.

Taking all these into consideration, you can have some conception of the immensity of the resources of the State of Colorado, young yet, as I have stated before. With an inter-State canal that will cover something like 200,000 acres of land, there we will successfully land 10,000 people, or 10,000 families, in other words; and where there is a barren desert to-day it may be grown up in flowers, and the farmers will be reaping the alfalfa, and the crops, and bees gathering the honey from the same, and car after car of honey will be shipped, as well as from the other districts.

The half has never been told of Colorado. The people in the East think, in a manner, that we were but a few years ago a set of barbarians. To-day

in Colorado you find one of the most enlightened classes in the world. Take our educational matters, we are second to none in the United States, and each and every individual who lives within the confines of the State feels proud of the education that a young man or young woman can get in the State of Colorado.

We hope, ladies and gentlemen, that when you view our State and look at its wonderful resources and return to your Eastern, Western, Southern, and Northern homes, you will think your trip has not been for naught, but you can go to the people there and tell them that there are still homes here for hundreds; they can come here and make a good, comfortable living. They can do what a great many can not do in the East. And we as bee-keepers, as citizens, all bid you welcome to our State. (Applause.)

Mr. Harris—I have the pleasure of now introducing to you Dr. Mason, who will reply to the Governor's address of welcome.

Dr. Mason's Response.

Mr. President and Brother Bee-Keepers:

It is a very nice thing to listen to such nice speeches as we have been having, but to call upon a man like me, who is not accustomed to speaking in this way at all, is very embarrassing. You see, I am so easily embarrassed, anyway! But I can say to you that we certainly appreciate the addresses of welcome that we have heard, and it is with pleasure that in the name of the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to-night, and especially of those from outside of Colorado—for we have them here from Texas, Washington, D. C., New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and other States—I heartily thank the Governor for his address of welcome.

Some of us have not yet fully appreciated the beauty and the grandeur of your scenery, but we have met with a warm, open hand and a warm heart, and we can most cordially return these hand-shakes and these heart-welcomes. It has often been said, you know, that those of us who live in the East are tenderfoots; but let me assure you to-night that all who live in the East are not tenderfoots, and that all of the tenderfoots do not live in the East. I think you can appreciate that fact. But we realize that a great many of your people here who are not tenderfoots did come from the East, and some of us who have come in more recently, within a few hours perhaps, may find to our pleasure that we have been welcomed by more than the one

class of society, both of them grand and noble in their place.

A few years since, the Hon. Eugene Secor responded to an address of welcome in words so noble and grand that I can not in any way do better than to read to you what he said on that occasion, and, with a few word changes in it, it is applicable to this time and place. [Here followed the poem.]

Mr. Harris—I have just been informed that of the interests of this State the agricultural shows the largest increase, the manufacturing comes next, and the mining last. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Dr. Miller, who will reply to Pres. Malone of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Miller's Address.

It wasn't necessary for Pres. Malone or anybody else to get up here and tell us we were welcome; we knew it almost before we ever got here; we knew what the people of the State of Colorado were doing from the press; we knew enough to know we were thoroughly welcome; that was the notion I had when I started from home, and I have had no occasion to change it—I don't expect to.

I am glad to be here, but, I tell you one thing, I have gotten over some of the notions I had. My wife was afraid to have me come here, and yet I find it isn't anything like as dangerous as I expected. I find that the president of the Chamber of Commerce looks like a white man. Of course, I know from all that is being brought in about the 22 years and different things, and by his straight hair, that he is an Indian, but I expected to find him with a blanket on instead of like a white man; and I don't believe I would be afraid to sleep in the same room with him at night, and to have a Waterbury watch! I think I might be safe. But, I tell you, some things I have been disappointed in, in another way—the tremendous distances here make it a dangerous place for anybody as short as I am. It has fooled people before my time. I don't know whether any of you know it, because it has not gotten out, perhaps, that there was a man here once who came over from England. He had gone with some of his friends to see the different places of interest, and there is a little hill called Pike's Peak that showed up big, and he thought he could go there immediately; but he found it a great deal further than he expected, and he found everything else the same way. So he was going along, and his friends were going with him, and they came to a little bit of a stream; he began to take off his clothes, and they said, "What are you doing?" He said, "I am going

to swim across." But, they said, "That is only a little way." "You don't fool me," he said; "by the time you start you will find it's a mile across!" (Laughter.)

When we got out to Omaha there was too much room there, our baggage lost us! Then, after we got here I saw a place where I thought there was more room to stay, and some of our friends were there, and I went there—a nice place. And then Pres. Malone said something about my coming down from the gallery, and I started to come; I knew I could get here in just a little while, and I started out there, and I ran with all my might, and I ran that way, and the other way, and when I got down here the soles of my shoes were all worn out; I was a tenderfoot for certain, and if I ever get home I believe I will stay in some little place.

But I want to tell you I am glad you welcomed us here, very glad, and I am glad to shake hands with a civilized Indian. (Applause.)

Pres. Malone—Dr. Miller says I am a civilized Indian. Let me tell you when I first came here to the State of Colorado I worked with a crew that moved all the dirt from Long's Peak, and filled that hole and made it Pike's Peak! (Laughter.)

Dr. Miller—You are bigger than I suspected.

Mr. Harris—I present to you Pres. Hutchinson, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, who will reply to Colorado's address of Welcome.

Pres. Hutchinson's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am not a speech-maker, and I can not reply to this address of welcome, and I shall not attempt to. I can say that we people from the outside know we are thoroughly welcome. We can't object to that.

I wish to say that Mr. Ernest Root will show us, with his stereopticon, views taken from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I know if he shows those and tells us all he has to say about them he will have to commence pretty soon, and I shall just simply say I know we are welcome, and sit down.

The remainder of the evening was taken by Mr. E. R. Root, of Ohio, who delivered his interesting lecture (illustrated by means of the stereopticon) on "Bee-Keeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific as Seen Through the Camera and Stereopticon." This lecture was very much enjoyed by those who had the pleasure of listening to it, and seeing views projected upon the screen.

At 10 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet the next day, Thursday, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock a.m.

(Continued next week.)

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

GOOD QUALITY OF HONEY FOR WINTER STORES.

Notice that Doolittle also says that good quality of the honey counts more than any other one thing in wintering a colony of bees. If he had said more than all other things combined, I don't think I should have pitched in. Page 550.

BEE'S DARKER WHEN HUNGRY.

Dr. Miller might have added to his excellent answer on page 555 this further suggestion: When bees are in real and literal fact "slowly but surely getting smaller and blacker every day," it is because nectar in the flowers is getting scarce. The bees are shutting up—not the shop, but themselves. The sections of which a bee's body is composed are yellow on the inner edge (if anywhere) and dark-colored on the outer edge. Lots of beginners have never heard or thought of this. Most bees look pretty dark when hungry and totally empty—and small also, the sections being slid in to the utmost. And pretty decided hybrids may rejoice their owner's appetite for yellow when distended as far as possible. The amount of honey the home bees habitually carry declines, and I presume the other

fluids of the body decline some also, as the harvest ceases and famine times come on. Often the enterprising apiarist wishes to select the large bees and breed from them till all the bees are larger. It seems to be rather a tough-job to select correctly. When two colonies seem to differ in size April 1st, how shall we tell how much is real difference in size, and how much is difference in distention?

KILLING OFF BEES ON THE SLY.

I rather think that kind of dirty-souled people are not very common—the people who kill off their neighbors' bees more or less on the sly. If the bee-keeper himself is unwisely inclined to go on the war-path he may awaken passions of this kind which would otherwise remain dormant. In one case, long since, I remember wondering if some one was not infecting certain bees with foul brood on the sly. When it comes to keeping discoveries secret for fear a bad use may be made of them—that sort of thing is liable to be greatly overdone. Don't keep a new and better way to kill flies secret for fear some one will use it to kill bees. Page 557.

THE PAIN OF BEE-STINGS.

And so Mr. Harrington thinks that after the first few stings the rest of the hundred or so didn't hurt much. I rather think that that is a genuine and not very uncommon phenomenon. It's queer. Same thing appears when one gets a multitude of small wounds in succession, I believe. As to the why of it, call it one of the wonderful results of nerve-power. Do we rise above pain by sheer inner force? Or do some of the nerve trolleys get off, and the nerves kind o' forget to bring up the pain reports? My best guess is that it takes a magnetic current to carry the impression of pain to the brain (otherwise no pain at all), and that whenever we get into a general and miscellaneous rumpus there are so many other uses for the current that there is very little left to carry pain reports with. Page 563.

QUEEN-REARING AND SWARMING.

I felt comfortably assured that I was right before; but yet I'm glad so strong an authority as C. P. Dadant says the same:

"My experience is that when a populous colony is made to rear queens during the swarming season it will swarm with the first queen hatched more readily than if it had not been caused to rear queens at all."

So a little too late and your bees swarm; and if you are not late you weaken the colony badly and decrease the harvest. In fact, any seasonable application of the method weakens the colony badly. Probably Mr. Dadant is right, that the only practical application of the principle is to have the young queens reared the season before. Helps some to discourage swarming even then.

THE STING-TROWEL THEORY—OTHER STINGS.

Well, well! From the warrior feeling for a position to stab home, and the queen troweling the egg into position with her sting, how many miles is it to the "sting-trowel theory" which we have pelted with garbage?

"Always" is a big word. And all the bees that sting did not sting Mr. Cheshire. I prefer to believe that there is now and then an exceptional bee that stings without any poking around to locate.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Feeding Back.

I have a few colonies of bees that are without winter stores and must be fed. I also have some colonies that are stronger and have a full supply, and it is my opinion that if they were to find any more they would put it in the sections. Would they do this if the honey is fed to them? If they would, would it not be wise to feed them, as there is a good demand here for section honey, retailing at from 25 to 30

cents during a light crop? Or, would what is fed to them diminish in quantity enough to leave no profit at all. If you think that there would be a margin, would you advise feeding a No. 1 article, or would the bees not convert an inferior honey to a superior lot?

MARYLAND.

ANSWER.—Unless you have had a good deal of experience you will find it unprofitable to feed honey to have it stored in sections. Some say they have made it pay, but most bee-keepers, even those of much experience, have not been successful at it. If you feed back, use only the best honey if you want a good article. The bees will not improve the quality of honey you furnish them.

Not Working in Sections—Knowing Queens—Feeding Bees.

My bees swarmed once in July, so I have 2 colonies, and neither works in the sections. The colony that is left in the old hive does not seem as large as I think it should be. There are acres of goldenrod, ironweed, highbush, smartweed, and corn, as well as vines. Now that is all right for them, and there are no other bees in the country. I fear the old colony has not a fertile queen? How may I know her? Shall I feed the bees? If so, how?

ANSWER.—Possibly you have been expecting your colonies to be stronger than they ought to be. The swarm can have no young bees hatching out for three weeks, and during all that time the bees will be dying off daily, so it will be getting weaker during all of that three weeks. The mother colony is likely to be left quite weak, but will gain rather than lose during the first three weeks. Then will come a falling off for some days, until the progeny of the young queen begins to emerge. Lift out the combs and see whether you can find eggs or unsealed brood. The presence of these is proof that the colony has a laying queen.

Look up the matter of feeding bees in your text-book, and if anything in that is not understood, feel free to ask questions about it in this department.

Storing in the Supers—Fears Short Stores.

Does it deprive the bees of their winter supply to let them continue storing honey in the supers until they quit of their own accord? If so, please tell me how to stop them, and at what time.

IOWA.

ANSWER.—Generally bees of their own accord will gradually contract the brood-nest and fill up the brood-chamber with honey. Of course you can prevent them from storing any more in the supers by taking supers off. A better plan is to have a supply of combs of sealed honey, and then after supers are taken off one of these combs can be given wherever needed. You will find good use for a number of them next spring.

Eggs that Failed to Hatch.

During the month of August I brought 3 select queens. The last one I introduced by the wire-screen method. She had commenced laying before I gave the bees free access to her. They accepted the queen all right, but would not accept her eggs—at any rate they failed to hatch into larvae of any kind. Plenty of eggs can be found at any time; they are laid in as nice rotation as any queen could lay them, but there seems to be something wrong. On opening the hive the bees will commence a low hum or moan, not just like a hopelessly queenless colony, but something similar. I put on a feeder and commenced feeding, but that has not changed matters a bit.

1. Can she be a drone-layer?
2. What becomes of the eggs?
3. What would I better do in the case?

WEST VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is possible, but not probable, that she is a drone-layer.

2. I don't know. Likely the workers eat them, after they have been in the cells two or three days.

3. It is not an uncommon thing for bees to stop breeding toward the last of September, and sometimes as early as the date of your letter, Sept. 15. It is generally supposed, I think, that the queen takes the initiative in this matter, the bees continuing to take care of the eggs as long as the

queen lays; but I have noticed quite a number of cases in which the queen continued to lay for some days after the workers stopped hatching the eggs. So the best thing for you to do may be to do nothing; trusting that the bees may be ready next spring to take care of the brood. There is such a thing sometimes as a queen laying eggs that never hatch; but such cases are very rare (I think I never had more than one such queen), and as your queen was a tested one, she should not come under that head.

Perhaps Paralysis or Poisoning.

On June 2 I sold to one of my neighbors a swarm of bees that came out May 30, and he hived them in a hive on the old combs on which a colony had starved out last winter. He moved the bees right away to his place one block distant from my place. They worked well and put up considerable honey in the brood-combs, and have it about all filled up with brood and honey.

About two weeks ago he advised me his bees were dying; some of them would crawl out and roll down on the ground, while others were carried out by the bees, unable to fly, but would crawl around on the ground and finally become too weak to crawl, and after from 2 to 12 hours would die. Upon mashing them there is a dark-yellow substance comes out about the size of two wheat-grains. The ground is all spotted up around the hive with this dark-yellow substance. They are not working very much the last few days. The queen looks all right.

Can you give some idea what is the matter with them? and is there any remedy for it? What is it?

My bees, one block away, are working well, and do not appear to have anything the matter with them.

KANSAS.

ANSWER.—I am not sure that I know what the trouble is. It looks a little like paralysis, in which case you will find the diseased bees with trembling wings, some of them having a shiny, black appearance. It looks rather more like a case of poisoning. I am sorry to say that in either case I can offer no remedy.

Probably the Result of Worms.

What causes the following: Nearly every morning I find young bees of a whitish color lying on the alighting boards of the hives; sometimes there is just enough life to cause the legs to move, but generally they are dead.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—It is probably because of the presence of worms in the hive. It might be well for you to examine, and kill the larger worms.

Screening Grapes Away from Bees.

Perhaps you would like to hear how bees are getting along in Virginia. Upon the whole it seems to be an off year. My best colony stored 60 pounds of comb honey in pound sections, and did not swarm. This was all stored in June. Since then they have filled only the sections with comb, but stored no honey.

My other colony stored but 6 pounds of honey, and swarmed once in June. The old colonies are in Langstroth hives; the swarm I got I put into a Danzenbaker hive. This colony has no honey in the super yet, but has filled the most of the sections with comb. Now, you know it is claimed for this hive that the bees will store no honey below. I took it all apart a few days ago, and there is a circle of cells filled with honey from 2 to 4 inches wide, both at the top and at the sides of the 10 brood-frames, with the center built out in worker-cells.

I am only a beginner, this being my first year. I like it very much. I find, however, that the good people who claim that bees will not cut into fruit are away off, at least as far as grapes are concerned. My bees have been on a spree for two weeks, working on my grapes, and have caused considerable loss. I have watched them very closely and have seen them go from berry to berry, especially the thinner-skinned sorts, and cut them. Another year I must surely cage them during this season. Now, will you please tell me the best way to accomplish that? Of course I would expect to feed them during this time, and perhaps allow them a flight late in the evening. Would not an empty super spanned with wire-cloth, and the same over the en-

trance, be safe? Besides the damage they do in the vineyard they are a real nuisance in the wine-house, stinging and getting into the must, and in and on everything that has any grape-juice on it. They now neglect everything in favor of the grapes, even smartweed and buckwheat. I have a field of black cowpeas, but I have never seen a bee on the bloom. Although there is an abundance of the so-called honey-plant bloom, and the bees get all the grape-juice they can make away with, they have brought in no honey. All honey stored was white clover and poplar.

I do not know about the truth of bitterweed making bitter honey, but certainly the bees work on it for at least three weeks, and as this was before they stored in the super, both the nectar and pollen was either fed to the brood or stored below.

VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—I do not believe you can imprison your bees during the grape season without heavy loss, unless you put them in a cellar where they can be kept in the dark at 50 degrees or less. Some have been very positive that bees cut into grapes, but upon closer observation have always found that no bee ever cut through the skin of a sound grape. After the skin has been broken through, the bees will make rapid work sucking out the juices. Some grape-growers prefer to have the bees work on the grapes, as the grapes they work on would only sour if left on the vines in their broken condition. The bees can be kept away from the grapes after they are off the vines in the same way they are kept from cider-mills, by putting wire-cloth in all doors and windows.

Perhaps Worms in the Hives—Ants.

I wrote you a few days ago that my bees were killing the young bees; they still kill them. I am feeding them sugar every day; they don't eat the sugar very well—some days they eat it all, and other days they leave it. The bees seem very uneasy. Some nights the black ants bother them. I scalded the ants' nest to-day with hot soap-suds, to try to drive them away. They are gnawing at the joints of the cover, trying to get into the hives.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—If the number of young bees carried out is not large, it may be because there are worms in the hive.

If the hot water has not made a finish of the ants, you might try pouring gasoline into their nests.

Feeding for Winter Stores.

1. This has been a poor season for honey here. The bees have held their own, but no more. Last spring I increased my bees from 10 to 25 colonies, so I have some small ones that will not gather enough to winter on. Would it not be best to pick out a few of the best ones, put on second stories filled with frames of full foundation, and feed them? Then after the frames have been filled and sealed give them to the needy?

2. Can I feed sealed honey stored in odd-sized frames, by setting them in an upper or third story, after cutting the cappings open?

3. About how many pounds would the bees store from every 100 pounds fed? Or, what would there be in the transfer from the old to the new frames?

4. Or, is it better to feed sugar?

5. If both are good, which is the cheaper when they cost the same per pound?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, your plan is all right.

2. Yes, but unless there is much empty space in the brood-frames you may find the bees making very slow work carrying it down. In some cases they will leave it where it is and seal it over again.

3. I don't know the amount of loss in transferring from one set of frames to the other, but I think it would be very small.

4. I don't know which is best. Some authorities in Europe think it unwise to use sugar except as a matter of extreme necessity, claiming that bees reared on such food will have a weakened constitution. On the other hand, some good authorities in this country think sugar better than honey for wintering. Something may depend on the way the sugar is fed. If fed early, having as much water as sugar, or more water than sugar, so that the bees can make the proper chemical changes, the results may be very different from feeding late, so that there shall be only a third as

much water as sugar. Whether fed thick or thin, it is not well to feed late.

5. Five pounds of sugar made into a syrup with two pounds of water is supposed to be of about the same strength as honey; so you will see that at the same price per pound it ought to be cheaper to feed sugar.

An Experience with Bees.

I have had quite an experience with that colony since I wrote before. I think I said I had examined it carefully three times during 10 days, after first noticing something wrong, and the last two times I could find neither eggs nor unsealed brood in the hive. A greater part of the sealed brood was dead also, the bees busy carrying it out and tearing down comb, and of course there was no sign of a queen. I therefore concluded it was queenless, and wrote for a queen. It was about 10 days later (Aug. 15) when the queen having arrived, I opened the hive to introduce her. What was my surprise to find a splendid-looking young queen, and 4 frames packed with eggs in the most approved style, every cell having an egg, and no skips. She evidently had been laying a couple of days, as there was no hatched brood. I knew it to be a new queen for I had seen the old one several times, and she had ragged wings.

1. But where did she come from? I examined every frame carefully on Aug. 6, and found no trace of any queen-cells, and no unsealed brood, and no queen; and now, on Aug. 15, I find a young queen at work laying for 2 or 3 days. Did I overlook her on the 6th? or was there a queen-cell in some corner that escaped my search? At all events there she was, and I was then in a dilemma. I had 2 queens on hand. I disliked destroying either; and yet I did not want both. The young black was doing such good work, the caution seemed to say, "Let well enough alone;" but, then, I would rather have the Italian. So I caught and caged the black and set the yellow one in her cage (unopened) over the brood-frames. I waited 2 days and then opened the hive and destroyed 15 queen-cells which they had started. I waited another day and destroyed 8 more, then I let the bees at the candy. In two days more I looked in again and found the bees trying to kill my pretty Italian queen. They had evidently been abusing her for some time. I found her on the bottom of the hive, and about two dozen bees mauling her. Her wings were nearly bitten off and she looked altogether in a pitiable plight. I immediately caught and caged her again. The next morning she looked much better, and I thought I would try again; once more I examined the frames and destroyed 2 very small queen-cells, and I was now satisfied there was no more brood in the hive young enough to start queens from; so I let the bees at the candy end of the cage again. This was on Saturday. On Monday I again looked after my queen, and again found her nearly dead, and the bees still balling her; her wings were now in strips and her legs quite stiff. I knew she could not live, so I let her go and gave back to them (in a cage) their own black queen. I had kept her caged for 10 days while experimenting with the Italians. So you observe that is victory number one for the bees. But if they scored the same, I have learned a great deal about bees. I also learned something else. I discovered what was, and is yet, the matter with my colony. Shortly after the 4 frames of eggs above mentioned (laid by the young black queen) had been sealed, I observed the bees again tearing down the comb and hauling out the brood, the most of it dead. I determined now to make a thorough examination, and to my chagrin discovered that the cells were full of worms (bee-moths). They had gotten under the capping and had tunnels right over the heads of the young bees, and in many places I dug a worm right out of a cell right alongside of the nymph. Fully one-half the brood is destroyed. The rest is hatching out all right.

2. Now, why don't they (the bees) destroy those worms? The colony is strong, and I never saw larger and finer looking bees. They are not the little black bee, but a very large brown bee. I think they must be a cross with an Italian drone, for last year they were certainly all blacks. They have done very little at gathering honey for several weeks past. It takes them all their time tearing down the comb, and even part of the foundation, and carrying out the dead brood.

3. What about the wintering of this colony? Will the bees get the worms killed before time to put them into the cellar, or will the worms remain in the hive all winter and destroy bees? What would I better do in this case? The

bees do not seem to be able to get at the worms; and they do not like to "tackle" them when they can get at them.

4. I have also something else to tell you, doubtless not a new experience to you, but rather strange to me. The first queen I got was let loose in the hive on the first day of August. She has done well, and the hive is packed full of fine-looking, bright-colored, young Italians. But here is what surprised me. On Aug. 29, I examined this colony to see how the new queen was getting along, and, as I said, found it packed full of young Italians and plenty of sealed brood, but I found, along with the old queen, and close by her, a fine, long, energetic and very graceful-looking young queen as bright in color as her mother, and apparently on terms of mutual agreement existing between them. Now what does this mean? Does it mean that my new red clover queen which has been laying just about one month, and laying well, too, is now going to be superseded? If so, Dr. Gallup may be right, after all.

5. Shall I leave those two queens in the hive for winter (there can be no more swarming here now this season)? or shall I destroy the young one? Of course, she cannot be mated pure, here, and I dislike to see my beautiful colony of bright Italians go back to blacks again.

I forgot to say that the black queen that I kept caged for ten days while trying to get the bees to accept the Italian, is again laying well. If they can only get the worms destroyed, it may pull through all right yet.

ONTARIO.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know where she came from. Sometimes a young queen reared in the hive escapes the most careful search; sometimes a virgin queen from elsewhere enters the hive; and in a few cases I have known a laying queen from another colony to enter.

2. The character of the bees has much to do with the matter; blacks will suffer the presence of moths when Italians would clean them out, and some blacks are worse than others. The great number of worms would make the bees somewhat discouraged, for blacks will give up when too many worms are present.

3. With the help that you can give them, they may winter all right. If you dug out all the larger worms, they may take care of the smaller ones, so as to winter pretty well. Take the sharp point of a wire-nail, or the point of a penknife; start at one end of the webbed gallery of a worm, and tear it open perhaps half an inch. Then start at the other end and tear it open the whole length. When the worm, driven by you, comes to the hole first made, it will come out, and you can then deal with it as your judgment dictates.

4. It looks like superseding. Yet it is possible that the old queen has a considerable lease of life before her, for when a queen is introduced the bees are sometimes dissatisfied with her for a time, long enough to start a successor, and afterward she proves all right.

5. Leave both for the winter. If the old queen has disappeared by next year, then you may be thankful you did not destroy the young queen. If both are still alive, then divide the colony as soon as strong enough, letting each queen set up an establishment of her own.

Send all the questions you like without any feeling you are intruding, but please don't send anything for postage. When I open a letter and find postage stamps enclosed, it always gives me a sort of chill, for the first thought is that an answer is expected by mail, and although you did not want an answer by mail I want to be spared the chill.

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY

144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

EDITOR—George W. York.
DEPT. EDITORS.—Dr. C. C. Miller, E. E. Hasty.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS—G. M. Doolittle,
Prof. A. J. Cook, C. P. Dadant,
R. C. Aikin, F. Greiner, Emma M. Wilson,
A. Getax, and others.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The Subscription Price of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec01" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1901.

Subscription Receipts.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and duly credited.

Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association.

OBJECTS:

To promote and protect the interests of its members.
To prevent the adulteration of honey.
To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. WHITCOMB,	THOMAS G. NEWMAN
W. Z. HUTCHINSON,	G. M. DOOLITTLE,
A. I. ROOT,	W. F. MARKS,
R. C. AIKIN,	J. M. HAMBAUGH,
P. H. ELWOOD,	C. P. DADANT,
E. R. ROOT,	DR. C. C. MILLER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, President.
OREL L. HERSHISER, Vice-President.
DR. A. B. MASON, Secretary, Toledo, Ohio.

EUGENE SECOR, General Manager and Treasurer, Forest City, Iowa.

MEMBERSHIP DUES, \$1.00 a year.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the office of the American Bee Journal, when they will be forwarded to Mr. Secor, who will mail individual receipts.

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

GENERAL ITEMS

Getting Fall Honey.

I cannot keep bees without the American Bee Journal. I have 23 colonies, some working in the third super. The bees here worked well on red clover. We are getting lots of fall honey. I did not get much white honey as the bees needed it to start housekeeping after stargation during the month of June.

A. J. GIFFORD.

Cass Co., Mich., Aug. 29.

Phacelia Tanacetifolia.

Liedloff writes about phacelia as follows: "All bee-papers are full of praise about Phacelia tanacetifolia. It is not only a good honey-plant for the bees, but it furnishes with its juicy green stems and leaves also a very excellent green fodder, which horses, cattle, goats and hogs eat with the greatest relish. Cows and goats give, when fed with phacelia, great quantities of milk. The crops of seed are also rich, one acre (American measure) producing in Prussia 400 to 500 pounds of seed. It takes about 5 pounds of seed to sow one American acre. We recommend to all bee-keepers and farmers to try this plant yet this year. The plant does well in almost any kind of soil. The seed can be sown similar to grain after the grain-fields have been plowed. After six to eight weeks the plant is in full bloom."

Tulare Co., Calif.

OTTO LUDORFF.

A Visit to Dr. Gandy, in Nebraska.

FRIEND YORK:—The extraordinary yield of honey in Richardson Co., Nebr., as reported by Dr. G. L. Gandy through the columns of Gleanings in Bee-Culture recently, has created no little interest in the matter of artificial pasturage, and more especially that of catnip as a honey-producer. To determine more clearly these matters of interest, E. R. Root, W. Z. Hutchinson and myself visited the locality and spent several days viewing the different apiaries and the home of the catnip in Nebraska, during which time both Mr. Root and Mr. Hutchinson took many photographic views, and will doubtless be able to illustrate to their readers what they saw while on the ground.

During our stay we were royally entertained by Dr. Gandy and his excellent wife, and no pains were spared to show us the surrounding country. The Gandys own some 20,000 acres of the fertile soil of Richardson and surrounding counties, and the Doctor is, without question, the owner of the greatest number of bees within the great State of Nebraska. While there are some differences of opinion as to the yield of honey during 1901, as reported by the Doctor, and the statements made by residents in and around the locality, and as none of the honey reported is now in sight, of course we had no means of determining which side of the question was the correct one. We are of the opinion that some misconstructions have been placed upon the Doctor's statements, that he was the owner of some 3,000 colonies of bees, and that this whole number had produced the wonderful yield of honey reported by him. While the Doctor has in his home apiary at this time about 137 colonies, he meant, as he stated to us, only to infer that the yield reported came from this apiary alone, and that from many of the out-apiaries he received less surplus, and from some of them none at all. From present appearances there will be a very light yield from this home apiary for this year, and those located in the surrounding country show but little evidences of a copious honey-flow.

At one of the Doctor's farms, occupied by Mr. Bryant, some six miles south, we found the best conditions where there are about 50

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book Business Dairying & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

Prize = Winning Stock

Daughters of Moore's famous long-tongued red clover Italian Queen, which won the \$25.00 prize offered by The A. I. Root Co. for the longest-tongued bees; and also daughters of other choice long-tongued red-clover breeders whose bees "just roll in the honey," as Mr. Henry Schmidt, of Hutto, Tex., puts it. Untested Queens, 75c each; six, \$4.00; dozen, \$7.50. Select untested, \$1.00 each; six, \$5.00; dozen, \$9.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

J. P. MOORE,

28 Etf Lock Box 1, MORGAN, KY.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. I. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood-frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalog and price-list free.

Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 995 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Rural Californian

Tells all about Bees in California. The yields and Price of Honey; the Pasturage and Nectar-Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by an expert bee-man. Besides this the paper also tells you all about California Agriculture and Horticulture. \$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents. Sample copies, 10 cents.

THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN,

218 North Main Street, - LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The American Poultry Journal

325 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Journal that is over a quarter of a century old and is still growing must possess intrinsic merit of its own, and its field must be a valuable one. Such is the

American Poultry Journal.

50 cents a Year. Mention the Bee Journal.

DO YOU READ

—THE—

Modern Farmer

If not, why not? You get it a whole year for 25 cents. Your money back, if not satisfied. Sample Copy Free. Get two of your farmer friends to take it a year, send us 50 cents, and get yours free. Send their names for samples. Address,

MODERN FARMER,

9Ctf ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Danzenbaker Hives.

In flat and made up—at very low price. 50Ctf O. C. MASTIN, Trent, S. D.



The Life of the Wheel

depends upon the make of the wheel

ELECTRIC WHEELS

last almost forever. Fit any wagon, straight or staggered spokes. Write for the catalogue. We mail it free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 16, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

colonies of bees, and where could be gathered from 1000 to 1500 pounds of surplus honey, although none had been taken from these up to date. The honey-flora, as we were able to see it, consists of sweet clover, heartsease, catnip, white clover, horehound, wild cucumber, buckbush, and in some localities a sprinkling of linden. The farming in the vicinity where Dr. Gandy lives, is too good to expect any considerable flow from the heartsease, and the buckbush, wild cucumber and linden are confined almost entirely to the streams of timber skirting along either side of them. Sweet clover grows along the roadsides and waste-places, but not in so great an abundance, as this plant is to be found in many other localities in this State.

Catnip and horehound have been sown by the Doctor and his tenants, and is to be found along the roadsides peeping out from under the hedges, and up to this time no attempt to produce this plant in any considerable quantities out in the open has proved successful, and it is yet an experiment whether this can be accomplished or not, inasmuch as the catnip appears more to desire the shade of other plants rather than the pure sunlight. We were unable to procure a single sample of pure catnip honey, yet we did procure some extracted honey produced on the Missouri River, some 25 miles east of where the Doctor lives, which was mixed with sweet clover and other nectars, and with sufficient catnip to impart a flavor of this plant to the honey.

Dr. Gandy is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the future for producing great quantities of honey from the catnip bloom, and the result of his efforts will be watched with a great deal of interest during the years which are to follow; and while we and others may be a little skeptical upon this point, yet we believe that if there are any good results to be gotten out of this plant the Doctor is pretty sure to find it.

In the manner of hives, and the method of tiering up, as practiced by the Doctor, we do not care to take issue, inasmuch as about the same results can be attained with the same care with any of the movable-frame hives; yet the production of what is called chunk honey, as practiced by Dr. Gandy, is not that class of producing honey which is considered up-to-date by most bee-keepers, but is considered by most of them as having been handed down from the more primitive days of bee-keeping. During our brief stay we did not see a single apiary which might be considered up-to-date in many particulars.

We departed, feeling that whatever might be the results of Dr. Gandy's experiments in growing catnip, horehound and buckbush, and howsoever others might differ from him in these matters, that both he and Mrs. Gandy were excellent entertainers; and that to the visitors who drop in upon them the latch-string of hospitality will always be hanging outward.

E. WHITCOMB.
Saline Co., Nebr., Sept. 13.

Not a Good Location for Bees.

I would not be without the American Bee Journal as long as I have bees. My bees have not done well this season; they have increased from 14 to 22 colonies. I will probably have to feed later on.

This is not a good location for bees—too cold and windy, and too many bees for the amount of pasturage. ROSCOE WHEELER.

Alameda Co., Calif., Sept. 8.

Light Yield of Honey.

The honey harvest is over, and the yield has been light, take the county right through.

From 35 colonies, spring count, I harvested 1000 pounds of white comb honey, with no fall flow of yellow honey. Fourteen miles east of here bee-keepers got no white honey, but all yellow.

I lost over half of my young queens this season. They would fly out to meet the drone, but in place of returning to the hive they would drop down in any old place. I found and returned 10 or 12 to their hives. But they were no good. Not one of them ever laid an egg.

Originally my bees were black, but now they have one or two yellow rings on the

BEE-KEEPERS--ATTENTION.

Do not put your money into New Fangled Bee-Hives, but buy a plain, serviceable and well-made hive, such as the regular Dovetailed hive arranged for bee-way sections. Honey-producers of Colorado—one of the largest honey-producing sections in the world—use this style.

Thousands of Hives, Millions of Sections, ready for Prompt Shipment.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

THE GLORY OF HEALTH.

What is more pleasing to the eye than an athletic, clear skinned, deep chested man, ready to toil or play, with the free, easy grace of perfect health? The kind of man that goessing about his work, because he feels that way.

WATKINS' VEGETABLE ANODYNE LINIMENT

will not make a lazy man muscular, but it will keep the body in such perfect condition that the food you eat, the work you do, will all help to build up a big, strong body. It is the cold in the chest, followed by a troublesome cough that breaks down so many strong bodies. A dose of Watkins' Liniment will stop it all before the harm has been done. No running for Doctor, no paying big doctor bills. Use internally or externally for Colds, Coughs, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, for man or beast.

Watkins' Liniment is good for so many diseases because of the large number of valuable ingredients, each of which does its own work, and does not interfere with the others. Let our agent leave a bottle at the house. If there is no agent in your neighborhood, write to us, and we will see that you are supplied.

A Valuable Gift.

We have a beautiful Cook Book and Home Doctor that we send free to all. It is full of valuable recipes and good wholesome advice. Everyone is surprised that we can afford to send out such a complete and beautiful book free. Write to.

day. Send your name and address on a postal card.
THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.,
10 Liberty Street, Winona, Minn., U. S. A.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail

Stock which cannot be excelled. Each variety bred in separate apiaries, from selected mothers; have proven their qualities as great honey-gatherers.

Golden Italians Have no superior, and few equals. Untested, 75 cents; 6 for \$4.00.

Red Clover Queens, which left all records behind in honey-gathering. Untested, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00.

Carniolans —They are so highly recommended, being more gentle than all others. Untested, \$1.00.

ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S FACTORY PRICES.

G. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Avenue,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

(Successor to Chas. F. Muth and A. Muth.)

Have You Seen Our Blue Cat-

alog? 60 illustrated pages; describes EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THE APIARY. BEST goods at the LOWEST prices. Alternating hives and Ferguson supers. Sent FREE; write for it. Tanks from galv. steel, red cedar, cypress or fir; freight paid; price-list free.

KRETCHMER MFG. CO., box 90, Red Oak, Iowa.

Agencies: Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Shugart & Ouran, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Chas. Spangler, Kentland, Ind. 12E26t

**27 cents Cash
paid for Beeswax.**

low, upon its receipt, or 29 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 27 cents a pound—CASH—for best yellow.

abdomen, so they must have crossed with Italians.

All that I have done is to take queens from my best honey-gatherers for increase. It is five years since I commenced to keep bees. We get 12½ cents per pound for our honey at home.

JOHN F. HUNTER.
Morrison Co., Minn., Sept. 12.

An Arizona Report.

We have about 400 colonies of bees that are run for extracted honey. This season they have averaged about 85 pounds per colony, and will extract once more, and should we get a good fall flow it will give us a big crop of honey.

Our first nectar was gathered from catclaw, which is of a beautiful white color and fine flavor; our next was from alfalfa, which commenced to yield about June 20, and lasted until the first part of September. I am sure we will get one more good crop from it. The first honey from alfalfa was amber, then there came a light shower of rain, and after that came the nectar, and it was almost water-white.

The dry summer, I think, was an advantage to bee-keepers, as the alfalfa did not grow high enough for the farmers to cut it, on account of the scarcity of water in the Gila River, and it just bloomed from June 2 to Sept. 1. Then the rains commenced and it was cut, but will commence to bloom in a few days.

We have about 200 colonies which we run for comb honey, but can not give an estimate of the crop. This valley is now well stocked with bees, and I think overstocked around here.

We run our bees in eight different apiaries. We have over 600 colonies in 8 and 10 frame Langstroth hives; I prefer the 10-frame hive, and I think I would like 12, or even 14, frames better for this country. I will give 25 of each a trial next season, as I always find the most honey in the large hives, and plenty of bees.

W. D. JEFFERSON.
Graham Co., Ariz., Sept. 7.

Late Honey-Gathering—Queen-Rearing.

Some one has asked in the Bee Journal whether bees stored honey after Aug. 10. In this locality our fall flow comes after Aug. 10, and some years bees will store 50 pounds of comb honey per colony. Just now we have from two to four supers on, and if the honey keeps on until Sept. 10, as it may, we have no idea what the best will be. After the worst summer season that I have ever seen in this State, we have the best honey-flow just now that I ever saw; and should warm days and nights continue we can not tell what the end will be.

Bees are swarming (when not kept down) as in good May and June honey-flows; this I never saw in this State, nor in Indiana (my old home State), as late as this.

I watch with interest what some have to say about degenerate queens, two-cent queens, and worthless queens. The breeders are keeping silent, and some wondering why. It strikes me that if the breeders should make reply on the subject it would be very interesting and instructive reading, and would be just the thing to do.

D. J. BLOCHER.
Stephenson Co., Ill., Aug. 30.

Queen Improved—Honey Report.

I received a queen sent me about a week ago; when I saw her in the cage I was disappointed, she looked so small and inferior, and I took out a fine, large queen to make room for her, and thought I would give her a fair trial. I looked at her yesterday and I was surprised to see how large she had become after she got filled out and over her journey, and I think she will be all right.

August has been a poor month for honey—too wet. I got 900 pounds of basswood honey that is fine and well filled. I think I will have 1000 pounds more of comb honey. I extract the partly-filled sections and save them for next year. I have a few colonies that I got three supers of basswood from, but

QUEENS!

This is your last chance for this season to get Queens from Quirin's Famous Red Clover stock, so hurry in your orders. We have files of testimonials like the following:

Mr. J. Roorda, of De Motte, Ind., bought 4 dozen in the spring, and says the workers are hustlers; while E. L. Messenger, of New Haven, Conn., says the queen bought last season produced bees which beat anything in that part of the country.

Price of Queens for balance of season:

	1	6	12
Selected	\$.75	\$4.00	\$ 7.00
Tested	1.00	5.00	9.00
Selected Tested	1.50	8.00	
Extra Selected Tested, the best that money can buy..	3.00		

We guarantee safe arrival, to any State, continental island, or any European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep 300 to 500 Queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 or 100. Free Circular. Address all orders to

Quirin the Queen-Breeder,

PARKERTOWN, OHIO.

[Parkertown is a P. O. Money Order office.]
15A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.



SHEEP MONEY IS GOOD MONEY and easy to make if you work for us. We will start you in business and furnish the capital. Work light and easy. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Fred W. Muth Co.

Front and Walnut Sts.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

♦♦♦♦♦

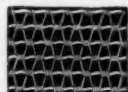
HONEY JARS

MUTH'S 1-pound, SQUARE with patent glass stoppers and steel spring are the best; only \$5.50 per gross.

♦♦♦♦♦

SEND FOR CATALOG OF BEE-SUPPLIES. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing



FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 89 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

40Etft

Please mention the Bee Journal

\$19.00 Boston and Return. \$19.00

via Nickel Plate Road, Oct. 7th to 11th inclusive, good returning until Nov. 12th by depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50 cents. Three trains daily, carrying through vestibuled sleeping-cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in dining-cars on the Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. City ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. Full information can be secured from John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams Street, Chicago.

48—38A3t

Please Mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

they were large colonies, nearly a bushel of bees in each colony. There were two or three swarms that came out together and alighted on the same hive. I put them into one hive and had to put on three supers before the bees could get into them. This is the kind of colony I like. I think I will have more honey to sell than all the other bee-keepers put together in our county.

I have a home market for all the honey I can produce, and more too. I have developed a market in the past by peddling honey from house to house. When the children see me coming they run and tell their mothers, and I hear them tease, "Mamma, buy some; do, mamma." So, if the stores do not come to my terms, I start out with a couple of cases of honey on a wheelbarrow, and I will dispose of them in two or three hours.

I will write again when I take off the last honey, and the season is over.

WM. CLEARY.

Kossuth Co., Iowa, Sept. 1.

Bees Did Not Do Very Well—Keeping Combs.

The bees have not done very well this year. They are storing a little from fall flowers now. I think of changing my location, going to Texas. I have kept bees here for 30 years or more, and have taken the American Bee Journal the greater part of the time.

Since I have written this much I wish to speak of saving comb honey from the moth. Combs hung up separately in a barn or open shed will never be disturbed by moths. Bee-moths works on the same principle as other moths. I keep hundreds of combs in this way; I never had the fumes of sulphur do any good.

GEO. STINEBRING.

Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 29.

Late Gathering—A Fair Crop.

On page 556, J. A. Watkins, of Idaho, says that the statement had been made there that bees in the Eastern States do not gather honey after Aug. 10 to any extent. In a note at the foot of the article a request is given to answer, by giving the amount a colony has been known to gather after that date. I will give my experience on the subject. Two years ago, on Aug. 3, 1900—I had a prime swarm issue, which I lived on full sheets of foundation. As my bees were bringing in honey quite freely, I thought they would store enough honey to carry them through the winter. On Aug. 11, I examined the hive to see how they were progressing, and, to my surprise, I found that they had the foundation all drawn out, and were sealing over the honey along the top-bars, and the queen was laying freely. I then put on a super (my supers hold only 21 sections), and on Aug. 19 they had it filled and capped over; I raised the super and put on another, and on Aug. 30 they had that filled. In just 19 days they had filled 42 one-pound sections of beautiful white honey, and all capped over as white as

Storm King All Wool Blanket

No. 16345, every thread, including warp, is made of the finest, hard twisted wool, the nap is long and fleecy, making an elegant blanket; furnished in plaids, GUARANTEED FAST COLORS. Sizes 76x80 in. \$3.35, 80x84 \$5.95.

for our STORM KING blanket, No. 16345, as shown in cut. It is large, thick and heavy; for service and warmth. Nothing ever offered to equal it at anything like our price. Size 64x84 in. Fancy 11 in. wool border, in fast colors of black, lemon, white and scarlet. Also full line heavy duck storm blankets. For No. 16155, Burlington stay-on stable blanket. Heavy brown duck and 3-4 wool lined. Has two web urethrales, strong and well made. Fifty styles blankets, of all sizes to select from. 63c. and up. 45 STYLES PLUSH AND FUR ROBES. DON'T PAY TWO PRICES for your blankets, but send for our FREE catalogue, giving the lowest prices on everything for the farm, horse and barn, on 40,000 staple articles needed every day.

MARVIN SMITH CO. 55-59 N. Jefferson Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

\$5 TO START YOU IN BUSINESS
We will present you with the first \$5 you take in to start you in a good paying business. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and directions how to begin.

DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

snow. I then put on the third super, and they filled 11 sections; the remainder were only partially filled; they would have completed the third super if it had not been for the Texas cyclone, which reached here about Sept. 10 or 12; after that the weather changed, and they did not store any more surplus honey. But I was satisfied; they had filled 53 one-pound sections with as nice white honey as any one could desire, besides storing enough in their hive to winter on.

Last year that colony stored 169 pounds, the most of it from red clover; they would have stored over 200 pounds if it had not been for the cold, windy weather that we had the latter part of August and in the month of September.

I get my best flow of honey during August and September, if the weather is fair and warm enough; mostly from goldenrod and wild asters, which always yield honey very freely. Within about two miles from where my bees are located there is about 200 acres or more which, at this season of the year, is one mass of wild flowers, mostly goldenrod and wild asters.

I have kept bees for 10 or 12 years, but this has been the poorest season I ever saw; thus far I have taken off only one super of 21 sections. During June, July, and the first part of August, I had to feed some of them to keep them from starving.

The weather has been fair for the last week, and bees are working freely on the early goldenrod; there are several varieties, and usually the season lasts about six weeks. With warm, pleasant weather for the next three weeks, I will be able to report a fair crop of honey.

GEO. H. WEAVER.
Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 1.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold the annual convention in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6, 1902, at 10 a.m. Business of interest to all beekeepers will be presented. All are invited.

J. B. FAGG, Sec.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21 and 22, 1902. All interested in bees are invited to attend.

Cherry Valley, Ill. B. KENNEDY, Sec.

One Fare for the Round Trip

to Boston and return, via Nickel Plate Road, Oct. 7th to 11th, account meeting of Brotherhood of St. Andrews. By depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50 cents, extended return limit of Nov. 12th may be obtained. Through vestibuled sleeping-cars and first-class service in every respect. Cheap rates to all New England points. Write John Y. Calahan, 113 Adams St. Chicago, for particulars. 49—38A3t

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white).....	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
Sweet Clover (yellow).....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alsike Clover	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.50
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

We are the Largest Manufacturers of Bee-Keepers' Supplies in the Northwest

Send for catalog.



Minneapolis, Minn.

We have the Best Goods, Lowest Prices, and Best Shipping Facilities.

BINGHAM'S PATENT
24 years the best. Send for Circular.
Smokers
25Atf T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.



IF AN AGENT

should induce you to try his fence instead of our 12-Bar, 38-Inch PAGE Standard Farm and Stock Fence, we believe you'd always be sorry.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Dittmer's Foundation!

Retail—Wholesale—Jobbing.

I use a PROCESS that produces EVERY ESSENTIAL necessary to make it the BEST and MOST desirable in all respects. My PROCESS and AUTOMATIC MACHINES are my own inventions, which enable me to SELL FOUNDATION and

Work Wax Into Foundation For Cash

at prices that are the lowest. Catalog giving

Full Line of Supplies,

with prices and samples, free on application
BEEWAX WANTED.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

FREE FOR A MONTH

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP. CHICAGO, ILL.

If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

FOR SALE.

100 colonies of hybrid bees in chaff-hives.
100 empty Simplicity bodies.
30 empty Root chaff-hives, tin roofs.
30 empty Falcon chaff-hives, tin roofs.
2 two-frame reversible Cowan Extractors.
1000 Extracting Frames, L. size.
2 tons extracted buckwheat honey.

W. H. HALL, Water Valley, Erie Co., N. Y.

BOYS WE WANT WORKERS

Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10c stamps or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. **DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.**

Langstroth on... The Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—1900 Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.25, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.75; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us THREE NEW subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



DAIRYMEN ARE DELIGHTED

to meet those who work for us. Cow keepers always have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

1902—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!

We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co's goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1902 catalog.
M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

REVISED ADVANCED PRICES.

The cost of material and labor have advanced to such an extent during the past year that the following advance in prices is made imperative. The revised table of prices, as will be given in our 1903 catalog, are given below. These prices are in effect from Oct. 1st till further notice, and all previous prices not in conformity with these are cancelled.

The Jumbo and Little Daisy sizes of Corneil smokers are not yet ready, and will not for some time yet; but we are getting ready to furnish these two sizes; and the standard size, as well as the Clark, will be improved.

HIVES.

8-FRAME DOVETAILED HIVES.

Board, 8-frame (A or B-8).....	40	30	20	10	5	2 1/2
Board, " (E, F, or G-8).....	50	40	30	20	10	5
Body, ".....	90	70	50	30	20	10
Body with frames and division-board (5-8).....	100	75	55	35	25	15
Body with frames, div'n-board, found'n-starters (6-8).....	100	75	55	35	25	15
Body super, empty.....	55	45	35	25	15	10
Body super-section-holders and separators (2S-8).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super-section-holders, seps., sections (3S-8).....	80	60	45	35	25	15
Body super-sec.-hold., seps., seps., starters (4S-8).....	80	60	45	35	25	15
Body super-frames, division-board (8-8).....	65	50	40	30	20	10
Body super-frames, div'n-board, fdn.-starters (9-8).....	65	50	40	30	20	10
Body, bottom, and body, with frames (BE5-8).....	170	125	90	60	40	25
Body, bottom, and body, with frames and starters.....	215	165	125	90	60	40
Body without sections and starters (BE52P-8).....	250	185	135	100	70	45
Body with sections and starters (BE64P-8).....	270	210	155	110	80	50
Body without sections and starters (BE522P-8).....	330	245	180	130	100	65
Body with sections and starters (BE644P-8).....	250	190	140	100	70	45
Body with frames and division-boards (BE55-8)*.....	215	165	125	90	60	40
Body with frames and division-boards (BE58-8)*.....	215	165	125	90	60	40

RETAIL.

Nled P't'd In flat in lots of—
1 5 10 25

30	20	10	5	2 1/2
40	30	20	10	5
50	40	30	20	10
60	50	40	30	20
70	60	50	40	30
80	70	60	50	40
90	80	70	60	50
100	90	80	70	60
110	100	90	80	70
120	110	100	90	80
130	120	110	100	90
140	130	120	110	100
150	140	130	120	110
160	150	140	130	120
170	160	150	140	130
180	170	160	150	140
190	180	170	160	150
200	190	180	170	160
210	200	190	180	170
220	210	200	190	180
230	220	210	200	190
240	230	220	210	200
250	240	230	220	210
260	250	240	230	220
270	260	250	240	230
280	270	260	250	240
290	280	270	260	250
300	290	280	270	260

10-FRAME DOVETAILED HIVES.

Board, 10-frame (A or B-10).....	43	33	23	13	8	4
Board, 10-frame (D E, F, or G-10).....	52	42	32	22	12	7
Body, 10-frame.....	90	70	50	30	20	10
Body with frames only.....	95	75	55	35	25	15
Body with frames and division-board (5-10).....	105	80	60	40	30	20
Body with frames, division-boards, starters (6-10).....	105	80	60	40	30	20
Body super, empty.....	32	21	15	10	5	3
Body super with sec'n-holders, separators (2S-10).....	60	50	40	30	20	10
Body super with sec.-holders, sep., sections (3S-10).....	75	60	45	35	25	15
Body super with sec.-hold., sep., sec., starts (4S-10).....	85	65	50	40	30	20
Body super, empty.....	33	22	16	11	6	4
Body super with frames and division-board (8-10).....	60	50	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (9-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (10-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (11-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (12-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (13-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (14-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (15-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (16-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (17-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (18-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (19-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (20-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (21-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (22-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (23-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (24-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (25-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (26-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (27-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (28-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (29-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters (30-10).....	70	55	40	30	20	10

DOVETAILED CHAFF HIVES.

Body.....	285	230	180	130	100	75
Body with frames.....	340	275	225	175	140	110
Body with frames and division-board.....	375	310	260	210	175	140
Body with frames, div'n-board, starters.....	60	50	40	30	20	10
Body super, empty.....	75	60	45	35	25	15
Body super with sec'n-holders, separators.....	25	20	15	10	5	3
Body super with sec.-holders, sep., sections.....	10	5	5	5	5	5
Body super with sec.-hold., sep., sec., starts.....	150	120	90	60	40	25
Body super, empty.....	190	150	110	80	50	30
Body super with frames and division-board.....	200	155	115	85	55	35
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters.....	60	50	40	30	20	10
Body super with frames, div'n-board, starters.....	120	100	80	60	40	25

DANZENBAKER HIVES.

AD5 hive.....	165	125	90	60	40	25
AD52M hive.....	250	195	145	105	75	45
AD64M hive.....	285	220	170	130	100	65
AD5 body.....	90	70	50	30	20	10
AD5 body.....	100	75	55	35	25	15
AD5 super.....	85	70	55	40	30	20
AD5M super.....	100	85	70	55	40	30
AD5M super.....	110	90	75	60	45	30
AD5M sample hive.....	165	125	90	60	40	25
AD5M sample super.....	165	125	90	60	40	25

SHIPPING-CASES.

Nailed	1	10	100	1000	Nog1.
4-row.....	30	22	180	1600	1375
4-row.....	30	22	170	1500	1275
4-row.....	20	15	120	1000	875
4-row.....	20	15	110	900	825
4-row.....	25	16	130	1100	975
4-row.....	20	16	120	1000	975
4-row.....	20	15	110	1000	925
4-row.....	30	20	170	1500	1275
4-row.....	25	18	130	1100	1250
4-row.....	30	20	170	1500	1250
4-row.....	20	15	120	1000	850

COMB FOUNDATION.

Name of Grade.	Size sheet—No. to lb.	1	5	10	25
Medium Brood.....	7 1/2 x 16 1/2	7	35	51	49
Light Brood.....	7 1/2 x 16 1/2	9	45	53	51
Thin Super.....	3 1/2 x 15 1/2	28	60	58	56
Extra Thin.....	3 1/2 x 15 1/2	32	61	59	58

* Add 10c per hive for fdn.-starters in these two hives.
† Covers and bottoms over 7 inches wide to be in two pieces, and may be shipped together. This is made necessary by the increasing difficulty of finding wide boards for making covers and bottoms in one piece. 12-in. 4-row cases have had 2-piece covers and bottoms for years; we are extending this to other sizes as well.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA, OHIO.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Comb honey is meeting with good demand and the arrivals are easily disposed of at 15@16c per pound for that which grades No. 1 to fancy. Very little of the lower grades are offered, but bring within 2 to 3 cents of No. 1. Amber grades of comb are also scarce, with no buckwheat offerings. Extracted is steady, white bringing 6 1/2@8c; amber, 6@7c; Southern and odd lots of dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 22@25c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—The demand still continues good for comb honey, but receipts are very light and meet with ready sales at these quotations: Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1 white, 14c; No. 2 white and amber, 13c; dark, 12c. Extracted, white, 6 1/2@8c; amber, 5@5 1/2c. Beeswax, 22@25c. C. C. CLEMENS & CO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The demand for comb honey at present is very good; all shipments are sold quick at 15@16c for No. 1 and fancy. We advise shipping while demand is good and before the western carloads are here. In three weeks from now carloads will arrive, then demand is satisfied, sales harder to make, and prices demoralized. Extracted honey is selling as fast as it arrives, at the following prices: Amber and Southern in barrels, at 5 1/2@6 1/2c, according to the quality. White clover, 7 1/2@8c. Beeswax is scarce at 30c. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Honey receipts are light here so far, and good demand for comb honey. We quote light comb, fancy, 16c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14c; mixed and dark, 13c; buckwheat scarce at 12@13c. Extracted, light, 7c; mixed, 6 1/2c; buckwheat, 6c. Beeswax, 28@30c. H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Comb honey is in good demand; fancy white at 15c, and some exceptionally fancy lots may bring a little more. No. 1 sells at 13@14c; amber at 12c; no arrival of buckwheat as yet, the season being late. Extracted firm at 6 1/2@7c for white, 6c for light amber, and 5@5 1/2c for dark. Beeswax firm at 27@28c. HILDEBRETH & SEGELKEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—New comb honey is not coming in so plentiful, so far. Whatever has come in, and is fancy water-white, has brought a good price, and sold to stores at from 15@16c. Honey kept over from last year, fancy sells for 14c. The market for extracted is more lively and brings: Amber, from 5@5 1/2c; alfalfa water-white, from 6@6 1/2c; white clover, from 7@7 1/2c. Beeswax, 28c. C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—White comb, 13@14c; amber, 10@12c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2@5 3/4c; light amber, 5@5 1/2c; amber, 4 1/2@5c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Not much offering or arriving of any sort. While the market is firm throughout, current values are being better sustained on comb than on extracted, for the reason that the latter has to depend to some extent on outside demand. All the comb honey offering will be required locally. The shipment of comb honey has never proven satisfactory, and the production is in consequence restricted to small compass.

Wanted—Extracted HONEY

Mail sample, and state style of package and price delivered in Chicago.

John F. Campbell, 53 River St., Chicago, Ill.
34Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

21Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WANTED WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY!

Send sample and best price delivered here; also Fancy Comb wanted in no drip cases.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.
32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.
R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO
33Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

BEE-KEEPERS,

Save Money by Buying

Hives, Sections, Brood Frames, Extractors, Smokers, AND EVERYTHING ELSE YOU NEED, OF**THE W. T. FALGONER MFG. CO.,**
Jamestown, N. Y.

Our goods are guaranteed of superior quality in every way. Send for our large illustrated catalog, and copy of

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER, a monthly for all bee-keepers; 50c a year. (Now in 12th year. H. E. HILL, Editor.) W. M. GERRISH, E. Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

1-lb Keystone ... Honey-Jars

These are clear flint glass jars holding just one pound, and the shape of a keystone. They are 7½ inches high, and very pretty when filled with honey. The corks can be sunk a trifle below the top, and then fill in with beeswax, sealingwax or paraffin. We can furnish them in single gross lots, with corks, f.o.b. Chicago, at \$3.50; two gross, \$3.25 per gross; or five or more gross, at \$3.00 a gross. These are the cheapest glass one-pound jars we know anything about. We have only about 30 gross of them left. So speak quick if you want them. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

**\$300,000,000.00 A YEAR**
and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—**The Pacific Rural Press,**

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,

330 Market Street, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

BEE-SUPPLIES!**ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S PRICES**Everything used by bee-keepers. **POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.** Prompt service. Low Freight Rates. **NEW CATALOG FREE.****WALTER S. POUDER.**

512 MASS. AVE. — INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

25th Year Dadant's Foundation 25th Year

We guarantee Satisfaction. What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, No LOSS, PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING.****Why does it sell so well?** Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 24 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies OF ALL KINDS *****Very fine pure-bred **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,**
The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.**BEEWAX** wanted at all times....**DADANT & SON,**
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

Honey Wanted.

We can use the following:

Please submit samples of Extracted and quote prices (delivered, if possible.)

State from what source gathered and how soon you can ship and quantity of each grade offered:

1st.—Alfalfa Comb in car lots.

2nd.—Alfalfa Extracted in car lots.

3rd.—Car Buckwheat Extracted or other dark or amber honey.

4th.—Car Basswood Extracted.

5th.—White or Sweet Clover Comb and Extracted in any quantity.

6th.—Comb Honey in Danz. sections. For the latter we will pay a fancy price, as we have a market for the same which we have not been able to supply.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,

MEDINA, OHIO.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.** 144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO ILL., are headquarters for **ROOT'S BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES** IN CHICAGO. Send to them for their free Catalog.